FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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July 30-August 5, 1954

Week in Headlines

International

Mendès-France visited Tunisia with home rule offer; moderate Nationalist named as Premier.

Iranian oil accord announced.

Dulles charged Red truce breaches in Korea, favored disbanding supervisory teams.

Red China rejected, U.S. renewed protest over Hainan incidents.

Russia renewed bid for Big 4 parley on European security.

U.S. Senate indorsed sovereignty for West Germany.

United States

McCarthy censure issue referred to special Senate committee; Eisenhower defended Marshall against McCarthy-supported attack by ex-War Secy. Woodring.

Tax reform bill sent to President by Congress.

Congressional conference committees softened Senate cut in foreign aid.

House approved immunity from self-incrimination for anti-Red witnesses.

Army engineer designated to become new head of TVA.

WORLD AFFAIRS

NORTH AFRICA

Tunisia Offered Self-Rule
French Premier Pays Visit

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France flew to Tunis July 31 to offer personally to the Bey of Tunis a new plan for Tunisian self-government. Mendès' proposal: France would keep control of defense & foreign affairs but Tunisians would have complete autonomy over their internal affairs.

The French Premier set these conditions as prerequisite to recognition of a Tunisian Govt.: (1) anti-French violence must end, (2) the new Govt. must guarantee the safety of French colonists who wished to continue living in Tunisia. France would not hesitate to send "all necessary reinforcements" if order were not restored by the new Govt., Mendès said.

Moderate Nationalist Heads Tunisia

The Bey, who accepted Mendès' general plan, announced Aug. 2 the appointment of Tahar Ben Amar, 68, a moderate Nationalist, as Premier of the first Tunisian regime empowered to negotiate a detailed home rule agreement with France. Amar, one of Tunisia's largest land owners & president of the Chamber of Agriculture, began formation of a Cabinet Aug. 3.

French Cabinet Rebuffs Critics

French colonists in Tunisia assailed Mendès and urged the French Natl. Assembly to kill his proposal. Tunisian Nationalists generally hailed the offer. Habib Bourguiba, exiled leader of the extremist Neodestour Party, said July 31 the Mendès plan was a substantial & decisive step toward complete Tunisian sovereignty. He called for a "general cease-fire" throughout Tunisia Aug. 2.

Despite opposition from Gaullists, including Defense Min. Gen. Joseph-Pierre Koenig, Mendès won French Cabinet approval of his plan July 30. He named Tunisian Comdr.-in-Chief Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de la Tour du Moulin as new French Resident-General for Tunisia, replacing Pierre Voizard & combining France's military & political functions in Tunisia in one post.[1]

Drive on Terrorists Continues

While terms of the autonomy agreement were being worked out, French troops continued their campaign against Tunisian terrorists. Reinforced by 1,200 troops landed in Tunisia since July 31, parachutists attacked the ultra-Nationalist Fellagha (bandits) in the central mountain area near Kasserine Aug. 4. One paratrooper was killed & 2 wounded. All traffic in the "uninhabited" Djebel Samaa mountain region was prohibited Aug. 4 in an effort to bottle up the guerrillas in the Kasserine area.

Police questioned 700 Tunisians Aug. 4 in Sousse where a French civil servant was shot Aug. 3. 56 Tunisians were held for further investigation. An 8 P.M.-to-5 A.M. curfew was ordered in Sfax where a French soldier was killed recently.[2]

13 Dead in Morocco Riots

At least 13 persons were killed & 15 wounded in Nationalist rioting at Fez & Petitjean, French Morocco, July 31-Aug. 2. The violence abated Aug. 3 but demonstrations continued for the return of ex-Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef. French officials said the rioting was touched off July 31 by rumors that ben Youssef, exiled last year from anti-French activity, had returned.[3]

Churchill Upheld on Suez

The British-Egyptian agreement on evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone was approved 257-26 by the British House of Commons July 29.

The opposing votes all were cast by members of Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill's own Conservative Party. Abstention of all but 6 Laborites saved the Govt. from defeat on the issue. If abstaining Laborites had voted against the Govt. it would have lost, 314-257.[4]

Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee condemned the Churchill Govt. for agreeing to "certainly the worse terms [on Suez] . . . that I have ever seen." Capt. Charles Waterhouse, leader of the opposing Conservatives, charged that the agreement was "not a sell-out" but a "give-away."

Churchill contended that "the appalling development" of nuclear weapons had made the Suez base obsolete. State Secy. for War Antony Head, who led the British negotiators in Cairo, told Commons the Govt. had agreed to evacuation because (1) nuclear arms development virtually eliminated threat of a major Soviet attack in the Middle East, (2) Turkey's entry into NATO & its military ties with Pakistan created a new Mid-East defense line[5] and (3) Britain could not afford militarily to keep 80,000 troops in Suez.

Egypt Lifts Sales Ban

Egypt's economic blockade of the Suez Canal Zone base was lifted Aug. 1, permitting British troops to buy Egyptian products for the first time in 2 years.[6]

(The Moslem Brotherhood, Egyptian extremist religious group, said Aug. 3 it opposed all aspects of the Suez agreement.)[7]

(Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser said Aug. 3 in Cairo: Egypt would welcome U.S. military aid in strengthening its armed forces and he assumed the U.S. would aid Egypt in event of attack "by some other power.")[8]

MIDDLE EAST

Iran Oil Pact Reached

Iran & 8 Western oil companies announced Aug. 5 the terms under which they agreed to reactivate Iran's frozen oil industry. The agreement ended a 3-yr. battle that bankrupted Iran, unseated the Govt. of Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh & ruptured relations between Iran & Britain.

Terms of the pact, covering production, marketing & compensation, were announced in Teheran & London by Iranian Finance Min. Ali Amini & Howard Page of Standard Oil of New Jersey, chairman of the oil firms'

1—see pp. 254E2, 77E3 2—see p. 238A1 3—see p. 142A3 4—see p. 252C2 5—see p. 111G1 6—see Vol. XIII, p. 160E 7—see Vol. XII, p. 39C-D 8—see p. 112B2 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

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negotiators. Major terms of the pact:

Production—The 8-firm consortium (Standard Oil of N.J. & Calif., Texas Co., Gulf Oil & Socony Vacuum, all of the U.S.; Anglo-Iranian of Britain, Royal Dutch Shell & Compagnie Française des Petroles) would operate the Abadan refinery & surrounding oil fields. Iran retained title to the fields & refineries.

Marketing—The consortium would buy the oil output from Iran & sell it on the world market.

Compensation—Details of the rate of payment were not announced but it was expected that Iran & the oil firms would split 50-50. Amini & Page estimated that Iran would get $420 million in direct oil revenue & taxes in the first 3 years. Anglo-Iranian was to get about $85 million for property seized by Iran in 1951. The company originally asked $500 million compensation.

The agreement was to run for 25 years with 3 5-year extensions.

The oil firms did not reveal how they would share their profits but the division was expected to be: Anglo-Iranian 40%, the 5 U.S. companies 40%, Dutch Shell 14%, the French firm 6%.[1]

The U.S. had a major mediator's role in the British-Iranian talks that began last October and resulted in the oil agreement. Groundwork for the pact was credited to Herbert C. Hoover Jr., U.S. State Dept. oil consultant, who conferred with both sides throughout the negotiations.[2]

Israel Accepts Border Plan

Israel Aug. 1 accepted in principle 3 Western proposals for improving the Israeli-Jordanian border situation. In notes to Britain, France & the U.S., Israel agreed to:

(1) Demarcate its border.

(2) Erect physical barriers at suitable frontier points.

(3) Discuss a plan to permit Arabs now in Egyptian-held Gaza to cross Israeli territory into Jordan, on condition they remain there.

These measures were proposed June 20 in an 11-point Western plan to strengthen the UN Truce Supervision Org. and ease border tension. Israel rejected 8 proposals to extend the Truce Org.'s authority and expressed disappointment that only 3 proposals were preventive measures.[3]

(The Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Comm. censured both nations July 30 for a clash between Israeli boats & Syrian shore positions on the Sea of Galilee Mar. 15.)[4]

Burns New Truce Chief

Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, 57, of Canada was named Aug. 3 by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to replace Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike of Denmark as staff chief of the UN Truce Supervision Org. in Palestine.[5]

1—see p. 129G3 2—see Vol. XIII, 357G3 3—see pp. 245A1, 111D3 4—see p. 83B2 5—see p. 245A2 6—see p. 242D3 7—see p. 227D-G3 8—see p. 182F1 9—see p. 253B2 10—see Vol. XIII, p. 399B2

FAR EAST

Red Korean Breach Charged

Lt. Gen. Won Yong Duk, South Korean Army Provost Marshal, charged July 30 that Czech & Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. were endangering ROK security through their free movement about South Korea "under the guise of the commission." He declared that the ROK "will not allow them to remain in this country any longer" and would take "appropriate measures" unless they left "immediately."

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told his news conference Aug. 3 that the Reds unquestionably had violated truce terms by building up their military air strength in North Korea during the truce and refusing to let Swiss & Swedish members of the NNSC inspect some ports of entry. He said the violations did not warrant breaking off the armistice & resuming the war, but he indicated that he would favor disbanding the NNSC.

ROK Natl. Police Chief Kim Chang Hueng said that activities of Czech & Polish truce observers were under investigation and that the ROK would arrest those caught spying.

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U.S. Leaders View Task

Pres. Eisenhower to his news conference Aug. 4: The U.S. must be the "good partner" in relations with its allies, projecting globally the "good neighbor" policy toward Latin America. He likened this approach to that of a platoon leader who gets cooperation from his men not by "shouting & saying, 'I am smarter, I am bigger, I am stronger, I am the leader.' He gets men to go along with him because they want to do it for him & they believe in him."[6]

Vice Pres. Nixon to the World Christian Endeavor convention in Washington July 28: The world struggle "is military & economic, but also a struggle for the souls of men." It was "a very superficial analysis" to say that a full rice bowl would keep Asians from going Communist. Nixon to the VFW Natl. Encampment in Philadelphia Aug. 2: "Indo-China proves that where the will to resist does not exist it is not possible to save the people from coming under Communist domination."[7]

★ ★ ★

(South Koreans were reported to have fired on 4 Czech inspectors at Pusan & tried to force their way into billets of Red truce inspectors at Inchon July 31, then thrown 3 bombs into a NNSC compound Aug. 1. No injuries resulted from any of the incidents but they prompted the U.S. Army to tighten security measures around truce-team compounds.)[8]

Rhee, Eisenhower Confer

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee & Pres. Eisenhower, who held talks in Washington July 29-30, issued a communiqué at the end of their conferences saying they had discussed "means for continuing to seek" a "unified, democratic & independent Korea." The 2 Presidents pointed out that they had agreed, when Korean truce terms were fixed, to consult with each other in event of failure of a peace conference; they had done so after the Geneva Conf. produced no results. They said their military & economic aides would hold further "detailed discussions" on achieving ROK-American objectives. Their communiqué did not mention specifically Rhee's request for more U.S. arms aid nor his view that only warfare could drive the Communists from Korea & China. (Rhee told the Overseas Writers in Washington July 30: he had not meant to imply in his speech to Congress July 29 that the U.S. should go to war with Red China "immediately," but China & North Korea must be liberated in order to save Asia & "other parts of the world.")

Rhee, Dulles Differ

Rhee, a Methodist, spoke from the pulpit of the Foundry Methodist Church in Washington Aug. 1 and said: "There is something more powerful than the hydrogen bomb. We have God with us leading us by the hand through crisis." He said later same day in Philadelphia (at a memorial service preceding the VFW national encampment) that the U.S. had shown "fear" & "vacillation" toward Russia and must provide "positive & fearless" world leadership against Communism. "We must fight the Communist now or later . . . the longer we wait the greater the odds against us," he declared. (State Secy. Dulles commented Aug. 3 that these remarks by Rhee were petulant but the U.S. was tolerant of them.) Rhee was given a civic reception in New York Aug. 2 and visited UN Hq. there Aug. 3.[9]

Japan Says ROK Takes Islands

Japanese patrol boats cruising near the long-disputed Takeshima Islands in the Sea of Japan reported July 30 that South Korean guards had taken over the islands & erected a legend reading, "Republic of Korea, 7th District, Civil Admin. Dept." Earlier in July the South Korean Assembly asserted sovereignty over the 2 islets.

Hainan Dispute Continues

The U.S. disclosed July 29 that Red China had refused to receive British-conveyed American notes of protest against Chinese air attacks on a British airliner & U.S. Navy planes off Hainan Island. (Humphrey Trevelyan, British Charge d'Affairs in Peiping, delivered 2 U.S. notes to Vice Forgn. Min. Chang Han-fu of Red China July 28. Chang later sent them back with word that Trevelyan had "forgotten to take them with him.")

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The U.S. State Dept. called the Chinese action a deliberate insult and sent Peiping another protest Aug. 3.

A Polish charge in a note to the U.S. Aug. 1 that American planes had strafed 2 Polish ships off Hainan July 26 was denied by the U.S.

U.S. Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said Aug. 1 he would favor breaking relations with the USSR or its satellites if "another incident" occurred and the U.S. did not get "prompt" satisfaction.[1]

Indo-China Developments

Canada agreed July 28 to serve with India & Poland on armistice-supervision commissions for Indo-China. Representatives of the 3 countries, meeting in New Delhi Aug. 1 under Indian Prime Min. Nehru's chairmanship, decided to send a 12-man party to Indo-China for a preliminary survey of conditions in the 3 Indo-Chinese states.[2]

The cease-fire took effect Aug. 1 in Annam (central Viet Nam). Native Roman Catholics fleeing to Hanoi from North Viet Nam areas to be taken over by the Reds said July 30 they had been robbed of valuables by Red sympathizers along the route. Communist peasant women & children staged demonstrations in Red River Delta communities July 31 in an effort to persuade anti-Communists not to leave. The North Viet Nam governing committee ousted Hanoi Mayor Do Quang Giai Aug. 1 because he was cooperating with French evacuation plans. He was replaced by Nguyen Van Mui, member of an anti-French Nationalist faction that wanted the Viet Namese to handle evacuation matters by themselves.

Police dispersed pro-Red "peace" paraders in Saigon Aug. 1. The Viet Namese Govt. announced it had set up courts in Hanoi & Hue (central Viet Nam) to handle cases of persons accused of subversive activity.[3]

Asians Wary on Pact

The Indonesian Govt. disclosed Aug. 4 it had decided not to join any anti-Communist security treaty in Southeast Asia because of its policy of neutrality toward the Cold War. Prime Min. Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon proposed Aug. 2 a meeting of the Colombo powers (Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Burma, Indonesia) to decide how to reply to Britain's invitation to join a Southeast Asia security bloc. The Ceylonese & Indian Govts. were reported to have decided to reject the invitation.

U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith said in Washington Aug. 1 that the proposed Southeast Asia defense organization would "draw the line" against further Chinese encroachment in the area. He said it would try to safeguard the existence of Indo-Chinese states left "almost defenseless" by the Geneva truce agreement.[3]

(South African Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan proposed Aug. 2 a defensive pact for the western Indian Ocean area backed by NATO. He implied that he regarded India & Red China, in that order of importance, as chief threats to South African security.)

Exile Urges Thai Revolt

Pridi Phanomyong, Thai ex-Premier who had been in obscurity since he fled the country in 1947, issued a call from Peiping July 30 for a Thai uprising against "American imperialism & its puppets, the Govt. of Thailand." Officials in Bangkok predicted that Pridi would be named leader of a "Free Thai" movement.[4]

Chou Visits Moscow

Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai, visiting Moscow en route home from Geneva, was feted by Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov, CP Secy. Nikita S. Krushchev & Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov at a Kremlin reception July 28 attended by foreign diplomats.[5]

India Ousts Portuguese Consuls

India ordered the Portuguese Consul General & Consul in Bombay to leave within 48 hours July 30 in retaliation for the ouster of all Indian officials from Portuguese colonies on the Indian west coast. Portugal said that activities of Indian officials in Goa, Damão & Giu threatened the internal security of the territories.

Portuguese troops & Indian police exchanged gunfire at the Goanese border Aug. 3 when members of the Hindu extremist party Jan Sangh tried to enter Goa. Indian Nationalists seized control of Neroli July 29 & Selvassa Aug. 1, both in the Portuguese district of Nagar Aveli.

Portugal warned India July 28 it would resist by force any type of aggression against its territories. India refused the same day to permit Portugal to move troops, police & civilians across Indian territory to Dadra.[6]

(The New Delhi *Statesman* said Aug. 2 that France had decided to withdraw from its Indian colonies on Aug. 14, a day before Indian Independence Day.)[7]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Reds Press for Europe Parley

Russia delivered identical notes Aug. 4 to Britain, France & the U.S. proposing a Big 4 Conference in August or September to pave the way for the European security meeting suggested in Soviet notes to the 3 nations July 24. The Western powers had not yet replied to the first note.[8]

U.S. Senate Favors Bonn

The U.S. Senate passed by 88-0 July 30 a resolution approving in advance any steps Pres. Eisenhower might take to restore West German sovereignty while Congress was in recess. The resolution was intended as a warning to France that if it failed to ratify EDC the President could grant sovereignty to West Germany under his constitutional right to "recognize" a foreign power.[9]

Americans Seek Czech Asylum

Dr. Joseph Cort, 26, of Boston & his wife Ruth, 28, both physicians living in Britain since 1951, left London July 31 on the Polish ship *Jaroslaw Dabrowski* to seek political asylum in Czechoslovakia.

Britain cancelled Cort's residence permit July 21 after refusing to consider him a political refugee. He was wanted in the U.S. to explain his failure to heed a draft notice in March 1953.

Cort told a news conference in London June 12 that he was declared physically unfit for military service in 1948. He claimed he was a political refugee from the U.S. because he had been a Communist Party member for 2 years while a student at the Yale Medical School. He said he faced "lack of employment", loss of citizenship & 5-10 years in jail if he returned.

The British Govt. said July 31 there was no foundation for Cort's contention that he would be jailed if he returned to the U.S.; he had not "come near to establishing a valid claim to be regarded as a political refugee."

Laborite A. Wedgewood Benn charged in Commons July 31 that "the apparatus of 2 modern states" had been used to "hound" Cort out of "one country after another" although his "only offense" was that he had been "a Communist undergraduate."

Cort had been teaching physiology at Birmingham U. His wife worked at a Birmingham hospital.

British Seize Polish Refugee

The *Jaroslaw Dabrowski* was delayed for 36 hours in the Thames and finally allowed to sail to Gydnia Aug. 1 after British police removed a stowaway reportedly being returned to Poland against his will. The stowaway, Antoni Klimowicz, 24, received permission Aug. 3 to remain in Britain for a week, pending a decision on his permanent status. Poland demanded his return Aug. 4 in a note that charged that Klimowicz was a criminal wanted by Polish authorities. Poland also asked compensation for damages resulting from the detention of the ship & alleged attacks on 2 Polish seamen by British police.

John Gets Red Asylum

Dr. Otto John, ex-West German Security chief who crossed into East Berlin July 20, was granted political asylum by the East German Govt. Aug. 4. The East German Interior Ministry reported Aug. 3 that many agents employed by West German & U.S. Intelligence forces had been arrested or surrendered voluntarily.

Wolfgang E. Hoefer, U.S. Intelligence officer & friend of John, committed suicide in Berlin July 23, the same day that John's disappearance became known. U.S. spokesmen denied that the two cases were connected in any way. John in a statement published by the East German news agency July 30, said Hoefer had (1) told him July 16 that the U.S. had planted agents in the West German Govt. to spy on officials and (2) declared himself fed up with his work because he had been assigned to spy on John.[10]

1—see p. 250D1 2—p. 241F2 3—pp. 250A1, 252G1 5—p. 235C3 6—p. 254E2 7—p. 130C1 8—p. 252D3 9—p. 235B2 10—252G3

McCARTHY

Senate Votes Censure Study

The Senate voted Aug. 2 by 75-12 after a debate begun July 30 to set up a special committee of 6 "neutral" Senators—3 Republicans, 3 Democrats—to study charges of misconduct against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

The action was a compromise growing out of Sen. Ralph E. Flanders' (R., Vt.) campaign for a vote of censure against McCarthy.

Flanders Launches Debate

Flanders called for consideration of his resolution of censure & launched the debate over McCarthy's personal & investigative actions at a night session of the Senate July 30. He proposed passage of a resolution saying that McCarthy's "conduct . . . is unbecoming a member of the U.S. Senate, is contrary to Senatorial traditions, and tends to bring the Senate into disrepute, and such conduct is hereby condemned."

Wide World
FLANDERS

Flanders then submitted in his speech a 3-point "bill of particulars":

- McCarthy had "spread contempt over the Senate as a whole" and behaved like a "5th Amendment Senator" in refusing to testify before a Senate Rules Subcom. investigating "serious charges" against him [involving his financial & other affairs] in 1952.[1]
- He sent his Investigating Subcom. counsel, Roy M. Cohn, & consultant G. David Schine to Europe in 1953 to "seek for subversion, Communist literature & other Communist influences in our embassies & operational staffs abroad." "This ineffable pair was frivolous & irresponsible beyond words" and caused great "dismay . . . among our friends abroad." McCarthy "never repudiated their words & acts."
- McCarthy's "habitual contempt for people" had been illustrated by his treatment of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker & his branding of ex-Judge Dorothy Kenyon of New York as "a member of the Communist party," then making no "attempt on his part to prove" the charges nor "offering her the chance of disproving them."[2]

Enumerating "major cases of Communist Party conspiracy" developed in the U.S. since World War II, Flanders said that of Owen Lattimore was "the one major feather in the war bonnet of the Senator (McCarthy)." "The Senator's work has resulted in some desirable dismissals. So far as I am aware he has never claimed credit for a single successful prosecution" and in "cases that the Senator has turned up" he was " 'muscling in' on . . . another committee."

(Flanders had charged in a Senate speech July 28 that he was expecting himself & other supporters of his resolution to be targets of "irrational attacks" by McCarthy "to divert attention from himself." "There are gumshoe tracks all around me & fingerprints on all the door knobs." He charged that McCarthy was using funds voted for work of his subcommittee to "finance the preparation of files against fellow Senators.")

Facts on Flanders: Age 73. Was bd. chrmn. of Jones & Lamson Machine Co. of Springfield, Vt. & pres. of Fed. Reserve Bank in Boston when appointed to Senate in 1946 to succeed Warren R. Austin, who resigned to become U.S. Amb. to UN. Pre-convention supporter of Eisenhower for President in 1952 & supporter of Eisenhower's legislative program. Member Senate Finance & Armed Services Coms. & Joint Congressional Com. on Economic Report. Born to impoverished family in Barnet, Vt.; "bound out" as boy to work for farmers who would give him food & housing. Attended 8 yrs. of school, then became machinist's apprentice, self-taught draftsman, mechanical engineer via correspondence course, Jones & Lamson designer & machine-tool inventor, eventually head of company. Married Helen Hartness, daughter of Jones & Lamson president.

Knowland, Dirksen Oppose Move

Majority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), replying to Flanders' bid for consideration of the censure resolution, announced that he would make no move to cut off debate but would vote against the Flanders resolution. He said he had been told that "the CIO & the ADA want this matter favorably acted on now." He criticized Flanders for asking a vote of censure against McCarthy "without the formal filing of specifications" & without a committee study of them.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) made the principal opening speech (July 30) in defense of McCarthy, who he said has "done a great job for his country." Dirksen contended that liberal & left-wing groups had inspired the assault on a "humble Senator" and sought to have McCarthy condemned with "no hearings, no sworn testimony." "The Communist Party has gone into bed with Sen. Flanders, and the CIO, too, to liquidate a member of the Senate," Dirksen declared. He denounced the Natl. Com. for an Effective Congress, anti-McCarthy, which he said supported Senate liberals with funds & in other ways.

Sen. Guy Cordon (R., Ore.) pleaded July 30 that the Senate act like "a judicial body & not a mob" and refer charges against McCarthy to its Judiciary Com.

Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.), a foe of McCarthy, criticized Flanders' presentation July 30 as lacking in a bill of particulars. He demanded that one be drawn up & acted on by the Senate before adjournment of the present session of Congress. McCarthy was defended by Sen. Herman Welker (R., Ida.) against the charge that he was contemptuous of others. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Ia.) raised the question of whether McCarthy had violated Senate or committee rules or flouted admonitions from Senate committees.

Wide World

Sens. J. William Fulbright (left) & Wayne Morse, who submitted "bills of particulars" in asking for vote of censure against Sen. McCarthy.

Rival Substitute Proposed

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) proposed July 31 that the Senate discard the Flanders resolution in favor of one providing for a special committee of 3 Republicans & 3 Democrats, with Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon as ex-officio chairman, to study "problems created by the fact that there had been infiltration of Communists & other security risks into sensitive positions and the methods & procedures employed in exposing & eliminating such security risks . . ." Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) proposed also an amendment of procedural rules of Congressional committees to provide that no witness would be compelled to testify before a one-man subcommittee. (Sen. William E. Jenner, whose Senate Rules Com. was studying proposed changes in committee rules, objected to Bush's proposal and said "rigid rules" could be used by "Communists, pinkos, eggheads" to "destroy" investigative procedures.)

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), in response to complaints that Flanders' resolution lacked specific charges to support a vote of censure, offered July 31 an amendment to it listing 6 charges: (1) McCarthy, "while a member of the [Banking & Currency] committee having jurisdiction over the affairs of the Lustron Co., a corporation financed by government [RFC] money, received $10,000 [in 1949, for a pamphlet on housing] without rendering comparable services"; (2) he "denounced" & "contemptuously refused to comply with" a request that he testify before the Rules Subcom. that investigated him; (3) he "openly . . . before nationwide television, invited & urged employes of the Govt. of the U.S. to violate the law & their oaths of office";[4] (4) "in public hearings . . . he strongly implied that Annie Lee Moss* was known to be a member of the Communist party and that if she testified she would perjure herself, before he had given her an opportunity to testify in her own behalf"; (5) he "impugned the loyalty, patriotism &

*Mrs. Moss, reinstated as a Signal Corps employe Mar. 26 but shifted from operating a code machine to "non-sensitive" typist's work, was suspended a 2d time by the Army Aug. 4 for investigation of "information which was not previously available." McCarthy commented: "This is a good, healthy indication that they are tightening up on security regulations & Bob [Army Secy.] Stevens should be complimented."
[See p. 101C2]

character of Brig. Gen. Zwicker"; (6) McCarthy's Senate speech June 14, 1951, "without proof or other justification, made an unwarranted attack upon Gen. George C. Marshall."

Morse later added to the Flanders measure particulars partially duplicating Fulbright's but adding charges that McCarthy: unfairly charged Sens. Hayden (Ariz.), Gillette (Ia.), Monroney (Okla.), Hennings (Mo.) & Hendrickson (N.J.)—Rules subcommitteemen investigating him in 1952—with "improper conduct"; submitted secret FBI information to the Mundt Com. during Army-McCarthy hearings in the form of a "spurious document"; encroached on Executive prerogatives in foreign relations by negotiating with Greek ship-owners in 1953 to curb their trade with Red countries; "permitted & ratified" the "abuse of Senatorial privilege" by Roy M. Cohn in 1953-54 on behalf of G. David Schine.

McCarthy broke in on the debate July 31 to reject Smith's suggestion that McCarthy's Permanent Investigations Subcom. suspend operations.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) told the Senate July 31 it was "our responsibility" to "discipline this reckless colleague." He indorsed the Flanders motion. Sen. John S. Cooper (R., Ky.) said he would vote for censure of McCarthy. Sen. James H. Duff (R., Pa.) had indorsed the Flanders resolution earlier July 31.

Knowland Proposal Adopted

The debate was resolved late Aug. 2 when the Senate adopted a motion by majority leader Knowland: that a special committee of 3 Republicans & 3 Democrats be appointed by Vice Pres. Nixon to study the Flanders motion, including the specifications added by Fulbright & Morse. Sen. Irving Ives (R., N.Y.) added an amendment that the committee report before the end of the present session of Congress.

Sen. John L. McClellan, senior Democrat on the McCarthy Subcom., & Morse were among those supporting the argument that McCarthy should be given a chance to defend himself against specific charges before a committee. McClellan, looked to for leadership on the McCarthy issue by many Democrats, took this stand in a Senate speech Aug. 2. But he warned that members of the Senate might be subject to a charge of "cowardice" if they deferred action until after the 1954 elections.

The Knowland resolution was passed by 75-12. 40 Republicans, 34 Democrats (including minority leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas, who took no part in the debate) & independent Morse supported it. Opposed: (R.)—Cooper, Duff, Flanders; (D.)—Chavez of N.M., Douglas of Ill., Fulbright, Hennings, Hill of Ala., Humphrey of Minn., Lehman, Magnuson of Wash., Monroney.

McCarthy Welcomes Inquiry

McCarthy, who had indicated confidence that the Senate would reject Flanders' resolution if it came to an immediate vote, said he hoped to "cross examine" his accusers before the special committee. He said Senators who made charges against him would "indict themselves for perjury" or "prove what consummate liars they are, by showing the difference between their statements on the floor of the Senate & their testimony in the hearings." Fulbright, whom McCarthy called "Sen. Halfbright" during the debate, retorted that McCarthy could be expected to exercise his "extraordinary talent for interruption & confusion" during hearings.

Explains Lustron Incident

McCarthy said during debate Aug. 2 of the controversial Lustron pamphlet on housing: He tried & failed in 1948 to interest the Senate Banking & Currency Com. in issuing a pamphlet on veterans' benefits under the new Housing Act; he nevertheless prepared one with the aid of a newspaperman, failed to sell it to a newspaper, offered it to several companies & sold it to Lustron, the highest bidder, at a royalty rate of 10¢ a copy.[1]

Morse & Truman, Marshall Assailed

Knowland challenged Morse's criticism of McCarthy for alleged release of a top-secret document by recalling that Morse, in a political speech in Minneapolis Oct. 27, 1952, read from a "top secret" Defense Dept. memo saying the Joint Chiefs (including Gen. Eisenhower) had "little strategic interest" in Korea in 1947. Morse told the Senate Aug. 2 that he had been authorized by Pres. Truman to use the document to refute Republican charges of Democratic laxity or betrayal in Korea. Knowland replied that he was "deeply shocked by" such use of a top-secret document. (Ex-Pres. Truman said in Kansas City Aug. 2 he did not recall the incident but believed in Morse's "veracity.")

McCarthy also introduced during debate Aug. 2 a copy of a June 23 letter from Harry O. Woodring of Topeka, Kan. (War Secy. 1936-40) to Robert M. Harris, New York cotton broker, praising the "very illuminating" chapter on Gen. George C. Marshall in the pro-McCarthy book *McCarthy & His Enemies* and saying of Marshall: "He is a good enough military strategist to know that he was selling out to the Reds" in China in 1946; "he would sell out his grandmother for personal advantage . . . would sell out his policies, beliefs & standards to maintain his political & military position . . ."[2]

Eisenhower Defends Marshall

Pres. Eisenhower, saying that he was "almost emotional" on the question, delivered an impassioned defense of Marshall at his news conference Aug. 4 & authorized direct quotation of it. He said: Marshall "to me has typified all that we call—or that we look for—in what we call an American patriot. . . . I shall continue to say it until there is evidence—that I just don't believe exists in the world—that I am wrong. . . . I think it is a sorry reward, at the end of at least 50 years of service to this country, to say that he is not a loyal, fine American & that he served only in order to advance his own personal ambitions."[3]

Select Committee Named

The 6-member committee to study the McCarthy censure motion was named Aug. 5 by Vice Pres. Nixon after Senate party leaders Knowland & Johnson had canvassed their colleagues for 3 days to find men willing & qualified to serve on it. Those selected were Southern or Western nonpartisans in the bitter dispute over McCarthy and were lauded without exception by other Senators for integrity & judicial ability. The 6:

Republicans—Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), 69, ex-prosecutor & judge; Frank Carlson (Kan.), 61, ex-Governor; Francis Case (S.D.), 57, ex-Congressman, ex-publisher.

Democrats—Edwin C. Johnson, 70, ex-Governor & again a candidate for Gov. of Colorado this year; John C. Stennis (Miss.), 53, ex-prosecutor, ex-judge, expert chairman of committee hearings; Samuel J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.), 68, ex-judge appointed to the Senate last June.

Sens. Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.), 63, & Walter F. George (D., Ga.), 76, first choices of their respective Senate leaders as senior members, both declined for reasons of health.[4]

LEGISLATION

Taxes. The Senate completed passage of the Administration's omnibus tax reform bill (HR8300) by 61-26 July 29. The vote: 42 R. & 19 D. vs. 22 D., 3 R. & one ind.

The revised House-Senate version, sent to Pres. Eisenhower for signature, changed no basic tax rates but: (1) excluded from taxable income the first $50 of dividend income and gave stockholders a 4% tax cut on any additional dividends; (2) permitted higher deductions for medical expenses, working mothers, retired persons & farmers; (3) allowed wider application of business losses against profits and more liberal treatment of research costs & surplus profits. These changes, retroactive to Jan. 1, were expected to cost the Govt. $1.363 million in revenue in the current fiscal year. Deadline for personal income tax returns was moved from Mar. 15 to Apr. 15.[5]

Foreign Aid. A Senate-House conference committee agreed Aug. 4 on a total foreign aid appropriation of $3,054,568,000, as against Pres. Eisenhower's request for $3.440 billion. The compromise restored $314,040,000 of $588 million cut by the Senate Aug. 3, but halved $10 million the Senate had approved for Point 4 aid (exclusive of the basic $2,730,528,000 Senate authorization).[6]

Anti-Subversive. The House passed and sent back to the Senate Aug. 4 a bill (S16) to compel witnesses to testify in national security cases by granting them immunity from prosecution if their testimony were self-incriminating. The vote: 293 (177 R.

1—see p. 199D1 2—Vol. XII, p. 344M 3—p. 236A1 4—p. 246C2 5—p. 254B1 6—p. 253E3

& 116 D.) vs. 55 (51 D., 3 R. & one ind.). The bill made witnesses liable to contempt action if they continued to refuse to testify after receiving immunity. The House measure gave Federal District Court judges final authority to determine which witnesses would get immunity. The Senate version, passed July 9, gave the right to grant immunity to the Attorney General, with either House of Congress empowered to override his decision.[1]

Other House Actions. The House passed and sent to the Senate: (July 29) a bill consenting to a compact by New England states to pool their resources for improved higher education facilities; (July 30) by 359-0, a bill to increase retirement & unemployment benefits for railroad workers by an estimated $82 million a year[2]; (Aug. 4) by voice vote, a bill to raise by 5% the rates of pensions payable to veterans & their dependents. . . . A bill to extend to Gen. Douglas MacArthur the "profound gratitude & abiding appreciation" of Congress was stricken from the House's unanimous consent calendar Aug. 4 on objections by Reps. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.) & Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.)

Bills Signed. Pres. Eisenhower signed the omnibus housing bill (HR7839) Aug. 2.[3] He signed a bill authorizing federal aid in construction of small watershed & soil conservation projects Aug. 4.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, 53, Army career expert on hydraulic engineering, was nominated by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 2 to succeed Gordon R. Clapp as TVA board chairman. Vogel said he was committed only to the Army's "middle path" on the issue of public vs. private power.[4] . . . **Tennessee primaries** Aug. 5 resulted in renomination of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D.) by a 2-1 margin over Rep. Pat Sutton and choice of Ray H. Jenkins, special counsel for the recent Army-McCarthy Senate hearings, as Republican nominee for Senator. Jenkins had announced refusal to run but his candidacy, filed by friends, was not withdrawn.[5] . . . **Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson** said Aug. 3 that the military reserve situation would become a "scandal" in event of a sudden war emergency. He said the Natl. Security Council had in a "broad sense" accepted the Defense Dept.'s modified UMT plan to provide uniformed & reserve forces of 3,000,000 men each.[6] . . . **Roy M. Cohn**, ex-McCarthy Subcom. counsel, was praised in citations by 12 veterans' & patriotic organizations at a testimonial dinner given him in New York July 28 by the Joint Com. Against Communism.[7]

Puerto Rican AFL longshoremen ended a 35-day strike July 29, a day after piers were taken over by the P.R. Govt. under an emergency legislative act. . . . **Joseph T. Meek**, Republican nominee for Senator in Illinois and frequently a critic of Pres. Eisenhower, was indorsed by the President July 30 after writing him a letter pledging "my loyalties and my support (as) Senator."

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Guatemala. The Regular Army forced the Carlos Castillo Armas junta to agree Aug. 2 to disband Castillo's irregular Liberation Army. Rivalry between the 2 forces had led to an armed battle that day between regular Army cadets & 700 Liberation troops quartered at Roosevelt Hospital near Guatemala City. 25 persons were killed & 70 wounded in the fighting. The Army agreed to place itself completely under control of the junta after the Liberation troops were disarmed & sent home. 7 Regular Army oppositionists were reported under arrest Aug. 4.[8]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Govt. Spurs Production

Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks said at a news conference July 29 that Govt. agencies were placing orders immediately for supplies they normally would order 6 months later and that this would stimulate production in nearly all lines of industry during the fall. He said the Commerce Dept. had started Federal aid programs for airport & highway construction and would proceed with a record peacetime shipbuilding & ship repair program ($170 million in Govt. expenditures and provision for $215 million in private expenditures) as soon as enabling legislation was passed by Congress.[9]

(The Conf. on Economic Progress, headed by ex-Chrmn. Leon H. Keyserling of ex-Pres. Truman's Council of Economic Advisors, predicted July 31 that 7,000,000 Americans would be unemployed next winter unless an economic upswing began immediately. It recommended a Govt. program to include: a $4,500,000,000 tax cut, mostly for low income groups; a $3 billion-a-year increase in Govt. spending; an "easy money" policy; high farm price supports; a 400%-500% increase in old age pensions by 1960; construction of 350,000 public housing units, 2,000,000 total housing units a year; "liberalized" foreign trade & more aid to under-developed areas.)[10]

FTC Reports on Coffee

The Federal Trade Comm., completing a 7-mo. study of last year's rise in coffee prices, reported to Congress July 29 that the 2 major causes were speculation on the N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange by Brazilian & American interests and excessive inventory buying by American importers. The 1,100-pp. report said Govt. controls over coffee trading would be the only effective safeguard against unreasonable rises in coffee prices.

Pres. Gustavo Lobo Jr. of the Exchange called the FTC report a "smear" intended to "further the cause of those who want Govt. control" of the Exchange. He asserted that the Exchange was only a medium of trade and exercised no control over prices.[11]

House Report on Farm Prices

The House Agriculture Com. reported Aug. 2 that food prices paid to farmers had declined by 20% since 1951 but "almost none" of the price decline had been passed on to consumers. It said the difference had been absorbed by increased marketing & processing costs. The report—a staff study made public by Chrmn. Clifford R. Hope (R., Kan.)—was offered as proof that rigid price supports (favored by the committee in opposition to Eisenhower Admin. policy) were not to blame for high consumer food prices. It said the farmer received only 44¢ of every dollar consumers paid for food and that 30¢ of the farmer's share went for farming machinery & supplies.[12]

Hilton Gets Statler Control

The Hilton Hotels Corp.'s purchase of 49.47% of the stock in the Hotel Statler Corp. for $37,650,000 (753,000 shares at $50 a share) was announced Aug. 8. Conrad Hilton said that his 18-hotel chain would control & operate the Statler chain (8 hotels in operation, 2 building) under the Statler name & would try to buy more Statler stock. Hilton's transaction apparently thwarted William Zeckendorf's Webb & Knapp realty firm in a plan to bid for purchase of the Statlers at a meeting of their directors in New York Aug. 6. Webb & Knapp had announced purchase of controlling interest July 30 in the Hotel Astor in New York.[13]

Bethlehem-Youngstown Negotiations

Pres. Eugene D. Grace of Bethlehem Steel confirmed reports July 29 that a merger of Bethlehem & Youngstown Sheet & Tube was under discussion.

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Home building, due for a seasonal decline between May & June, instead increased with 120,000 new houses & apartment units put under construction (12% more than in May), the BLS reported July 24.[14] . . . **General Motors** reported July 28 that its earnings during Jan.-June totaled $883,198,383 before taxes, $425,250,383 after taxes. The gross earnings exceeding the previous Jan.-June record of $803,673,389 set in first-half 1950. Net sales totaled $5,066,028,511 (4,328,000,000 from civilian goods) as against $5,440,545,856 ($4,499,000,000 civilian) in first-half 1953.[15] . . . **Society Brand** Clothes, Inc. of Chicago was sold to Hart, Schaffner & Marx July 27 (terms unannounced). . . . **Italian liner** *Cristoforo Colombo*, new 29,100-ton Italian Line luxury ship, docked in New York July 24 after its first transatlantic voyage.

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 385C-D2, 341D1 2—p. 221A1 3—p. 254A1 4—p. 171D1 5—p. 207A3 6—p. 211A2 7—p. 245D3 8—pp. 225D1, 238C2 9—p. 218B3; Vol. XIII, 273B1 10—Vol. XIII, 436G1 11—p. 70G1 12—p. 191D1 13—p. 178G1; Vol. XIII, 395D1 14—p. 204A1 15—pp. 291D1, 130G3, 115F2, 102E3

ARTS & SCIENCE

Intl. Cancer Congress in São Paulo, Brazil ended July 29 after establishing a Cancer Control Comm. for international exchange of new information on causes & control of cancer. Members of the congress stressed the importance of early dectection of cancer because of the high rate of cure possible in the first stage.[1] . . . **American Medical Assn.** was held to exercise "excessive power" over medical practice and charged with failure to serve an an "instrument of progress" in a report Aug. 2 by student editors of the *Yale Law Journal* after a 2-yr. survey.[2]

Christian Dior, Paris fashion designer who sponsored the "new look" (low hemline & accentuated curves) in 1947, introduced July 29 a "flat silhouette" style in women's dresses featuring flat-chested, narrow-shouldered dress tops with waists long & slightly shaped.[3]

NEW BOOKS

A Fable. By William Faulkner. Parable of Christ's sacrifice for mankind set in a mutiny of French soldiers in World War I. Aug. 2. (Random House, 437 pp., $4.75)*

Festival. By Lael Tucker. Estranged couple reunited with Prades music festival as background. July 30. (Random House, 244 pp., $3)*

The Go-Between. By L. P. Hartley. Old diary holds secret of man's tragic life. July 26. (Knopf, 311 pp., $3.50)*

The Healing Oath. By André Soubiran. Sequel to "The Doctors" in which young interne develops into skilled physician through service in rural French village. Transl. from French by Oliver Coburn, July 26. (Putnam, 376 pp., $3.95)*

Reach for the Sky. By Paul Brickhill. War-time exploits of legless RAF squadron leader Capt. Douglas Bader. Aug. 2. (Norton, 312 pp., $3.75)†

Red Carpet for Mamie. By Alden Hatch. Biog. of Mrs. Eisenhower. Aug. 2. (Holt, 277 pp., $3.50)†

Unto a Good Land. By Vilhelm Moberg. Swedish immigrants become Minnesota farmers. July 27. Lit. Guild Aug. choice. (Simon & Schuster, 371 pp., $3.95)*

LEADING JULY FILMS

Broken Lance. Spencer Tracy, Richard Widmark in drama of Western cattleman whose rule of domain is overthrown by sons. Screenplay by Richard Murphy based on story by Philip Yordan. Directed by Edward Dymtryk. Produced by Sol C. Siegel. 20th Century-Fox release. With Robt. Wagner, Jean Peters, Katy Jurado, E. G. Marshall, Carl Benton Reed, Philip Ober. July 29.

Daughters of Destiny. In 3 parts: (1) "Elisabeth," with Claudette Colbert, Eleonora Rossi-Drago, Mirko Ellis; Vladimir Pozner's screenplay about war widow & Italian farm girl who had a child by widow's husband; directed by Marcel Pagliero. (2) "Jeanne," with Michelle Morgan, Andree Clement; Jean Aurenche-Pierre Bost screenplay about Joan of Arc's ordeal after loss of her army; directed by Jean Delannoy. (3) "Lysistrata," with Martine Carol, Raf Vallone, Paolo Stoppa; Jean Ferry-Henry Jeanson screenplay about Athenian women's "love strike" against war; directed by Christian-Jaque. Franco-London Films production released by Arlan Pictures. July 3.

The Earrings of Madame De. Charles Boyer, Danielle Darrieux, Vittorio De Sica in French drama about general who tolerates, then destroys wife's affair with Italian diplomat. Marcel Achard-Max Ophuls-Annette Wademan screenplay based on novel by Louise de Vilmorin. Directed by Ophuls. Franco-London production presented by Arlan. July 19.

Garden of Evil. Gary Cooper leads rescue party through country menaced by Indians to save man trapped in Mexican gold mine. Screenplay by Frank Fenton based on story by Fred Freiberger & Wm. Tunberg. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Chas. Brackett in CinemaScope & Technicolor for 20th Century-Fox. With Susan Hayward, Richard Widmark, Cameron Mitchell, Victor Manuel Mendoza, Rita Moreno. July 9.

Hell Raiders of the Deep. Italian frogmen in underwater attacks on British ships during World War II. Screenplay by A. Bragadin, E. De Concini & Duilo Coletti. Directed by Coletti. Valentia-Ponti-De Laurentis production (Italian). IFE release. With Pierre Cressoy, Eleonora Rossi Drago, Italian Navy veterans. July 2.

Living It Up. Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis in Jack Rose-Melville Shavelson adaptation of stage musical "Hazel Flagg," which was based on film "Nothing Sacred." Directed by Norman Taurog. Produced by Paul Jones for Paramount. With Janet Leigh, Fred Clark, Edward Arnold, Sammy White, Sig Ruman, Sheree North. July 23.

Mexican Bus Ride. Folk comedy enacted by passengers on bus in Mexico. Directed by Luis Bunuel. Screenplay by Manuel Altolaguirre & Manuel Reachi. Produced by Altolaguirre. Clasa-Mohme release. With Lilia Prado, Esteban Marquez, Carmen Gonzalez, Luis Aceves Constaneda, Manuel Donde. July 20.

On the Waterfront. Marlon Brando in realistic drama of revolt against gangsterism on Hoboken waterfront. Story & screenplay by Budd Schulberg suggested by Malcolm Johnson's Pulitzer Prize-winning series in N.Y. Sun.[4] Directed by Elia Kazan. Horizon production by Sam Spiegel. Columbia release. With Eva Marie Saint, Karl Malden, Lee J. Cobb, Rod Steiger, Pat Henning, Lief Erickson, Tony Galento, Tami Mauriello, Abe Simon. July 28.

Seven Brides for Seven Brothers. Musical comedy about Oregon pioneers. Screenplay by Albert Hackett, Frances Goodrich & Dorothy Kingsley based on Stephen Vincent Benet's story "The Sobbin' Women." Music & lyrics by Gene de Paul & Johnny Mercer. Directed by Stanley Donen. Produced by Jack Cummings for MGM. With Jane Powell, Howard Keel. July 22.

Susan Slept Here. Dick Powell & Debbie Reynolds in comedy about writer & "juvenile delinquent" under his observation. Screenplay by Alex Gottlieb based on play by Gottlieb & Steve Fisher. Directed by Frank Tashlin. Produced in Technicolor by Harriet Parsons for RKO. With Anne Francis, Glenda Farrell, Alvy Moore, Horace McMahon. July 29.

Victory at Sea. Documentary of U.S. Naval action in World War II. Script by Henry Salomon & Richard Hanser. Music by Richard Rodgers. Narrated by Alexander Scourby. Produced by Salomon for NBC Film Div. United Artists release. July 13.

Valley of the Kings. Robert Taylor leads archeological expedition in Egypt. Screenplay by Robert Pirosh & Karl Tunberg suggested by C. W. Ceram's "Gods, Graves & Scholars." Directed by Pirosh. Produced by MGM in Eastman Color. With Eleanor Parker, Carlos Thompson, Kurt Kaznar, Victor Jory, Samia Gamal. July 21.

OBITUARIES

Bess Streeter Aldrich, 73, short story writer, novelist (*A Lantern in Her Hand, Miss Bishop*); Aug. 3 in Lincoln, Neb.

James (Jim) Charles Jacob (Sarge) Bagby Sr., 64, major league pitcher 1912-23; July 28 in Marietta, Ga.

Colette (Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine Colette Gauthier-Villars de Jouvanel Goudeket), 81, French novelist (*Cheri, Claudine, La Vagabonde, Gigi*), first woman pres. Goncourt Academy; Aug. 3 in Paris.

Rev. Dr. Daniel Haynes, 60, stage & screen actor (*Green Pastures, Androcles & the Lion*), Episcopalian minister; July 28 in Kingston, N.Y.

Paul Jacoby, 57, foreign news ed. *Chicago Tribune;* Aug. 3 in Chicago.

Hans Kasper, Swiss mountain guide who climbed Mt. Piz Bernina 288 times; July 31, Pontresina, Switz.

John Marsch, 85 Luxembourg-born ex-laborer who founded million-dollar construction firm, sportsman known as "Futurity King" from winnings of his race horses; July 29, Chicago.

Italo Marchiony, 86, ice cream cone & candy mfr. who claimed to have originated ice cream cone in 1896; July 27, Cliffside Park, N.J.

Helen Moore, 92, retired social worker, ed. research publications of Russell Sage Foundation; Aug. 2 in Fairfield, Conn.

Lucien Muratore, 76, French operatic tenor, ex-member Chicago Opera Co.; July 16 in Paris.

Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, ret., 64, World War II chief of Army preventive medicine service, Harvard Public Health dean; Aug. 1 in Hartford, Conn. of heart attack.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, who would have been 91 Sept. 23, Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People organizer & first pres., crusader against racial discrimination; July 24 in Annapolis, Md.

Albert B. (Ab) Walker, 44, indicted & absolved in fatal shooting of tobacco heir A. Smith Reynolds in 1922; Aug. 3 in Winston-Salem, N.C. (He was Reynold's close friend & secy.)

George Wilson, 100, Britain's oldest actor who began career at 86; July 30 in London.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing. 311-mi. Grand Prix of Europe at Adenau, Ger. Aug. 1: won by Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina in a Mercedes-Benz in 3 hr. 45 min. 45.8 sec. (avg. 82.7 mph.). This clinched for Fangio the Formula 1 racing car world title.[5]

Golf. $20,000 Kansas City open: won Aug. 1 by Wally Ulrich of Rochester, Minn., for $4,000.

Horse Racing. $156,000 Arlington Handicap in Chicago July 31: won by Allie E. Reuben's Stan, Eldon Nelson up, for $99,050. . . . 29th Hambletonian harness racing classic at Goshen, N.Y. Aug 4: won by Octave Blake's Newport Dream, driven by Del Cameron, for $57,581.74 of the $106,830 purse.[6]

Tennis. Meadow Club invitation tourney winners in Southampton, N.Y. Aug. 1: *singles*—Eddie Moylan, 31, of Trenton, N.J. who defeated Billy Talbert in finals, Tony Trabert in semi-finals; *doubles*—Trabert & Talbert.[7] . . . U.S. junior & boys titles in Kalamazoo, Mich. Aug. 1: *junior singles*—Jerry Moss of Modesto, Calif.; *doubles*—Moss & Earl Baumgardner of Oakland, Calif.; *boys singles*—Alan Silverman of Brooklyn; *doubles*—Earl Buchholz of St. Louis & Ned Neely of Atlanta.

Track. Natl. AAU women's titles in Harrisburg, Pa. July 30-31: junior & senior team titles retained by Chicago Catholic Youth Org.[8]

Joe Adcock, Milwaukee first baseman, hit 4 homers & a double in a game in Brooklyn July 31. He set a major league record for most "total bases" in one game (18) and tied major league records for most homers & extra-base hits in one game and most homers in 2 consecutive games (5). (A plastic-lined batter's cap saved Adcock from serious injury when he was hit in the head by a ball pitched by Clem Labine of Brooklyn Aug. 1).[9] . . . **Sam Mele,** 31, outfielder, was sold to Boston by Baltimore July 29.[10] . . . **Hoot Evers,** outfielder, was sold to Detroit by the N.Y. Giants July 29.[11] . . . **Arthur E. (Red)**

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 255A1 2—219D2 3—Vol. XII, pp. 313G, 299C 4—Vol. IX, p. 152A 5—p. 231D3 6—Vol. XIII, 268D2 7—p. 256D1 8—Vol. XIII, 252E2 9—XIII, 148J 10—p. 48F3 11—XII, 180C-D

Patterson, 45, quit July 27 as N.Y. Yankee publicity & promotion director and was named asst. gen. mgr. of the Brooklyn Dodgers Aug. 2. . . . **Rocky Marciano** signed in New York Aug. 3 to defend his heavyweight boxing title again against Ezzard Charles in Yankee Stadium Sept. 15.[1] . . . **J. Russel Sprague**, Nassau County, N.Y. Republican leader who quit the GOP Natl. Com. last Nov. 13 when he was involved in a race track scandal, has disposed of his harness track stock, reportedly for more than $500,000 profit on a $2,000 investment, the *N.Y. Times* reported July 30. The N.Y. State Harness Racing Comm. recorded July 26 his sale of 3,000 shares of Yonkers Trotting Assn. stock to the Princeton Rayon Corp. headed by Alfred A. Tananbaum. Tananbaum, attorney Frederick E. M. Ballon & M. Duke Manacher gained control of the Yonkers track July 27 in a merger of the Yonkers Trotting Assn. & Algam Corp. (The Yonkers Raceway investigation resulted in a N.Y. State law barring public officials & political leaders from holding race track stock.)[2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Mt. Godwin Austen Scaled

Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) in the Karakoram range in northern Kashmir, world's highest unclimbed mountain (28,250 ft.), was scaled July 31 by an Italian expedition led by Prof. Ardito Desio, Milan U. geologist, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported Aug. 3.[3]

U.S. Extends Drought Aid

Pres. Eisenhower designated 102 counties in Missouri & Oklahoma Aug. 2 as drought disaster areas eligible for federal relief. Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson announced Aug. 2 that farmers in those areas and in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico & Wyoming drought zones would receive a subsidy of 60¢ per 100 lb. on corn, barley, oats & grain sorghums bought for livestock feed. Subsidies were to be paid to feed dealers and they would cut prices to farmers & ranchers correspondingly.[4]

Offers Europe Flood Zone Aid

Pres. Eisenhower offered July 29 to send $4 million worth of U.S. surplus food to Danube River flood zones in East & West Europe. (East German authorities rejected the offer July 31 as a ruse for slipping American spies & saboteurs into East Germany. Hungary rejected a $13,000 relief donation from Holland Aug. 3 on grounds that it was not needed.)[5]

Floods in Asia, Mid-East

Red China reported major floods Aug. 1-2 in Yangtze & Hwai River districts in central China, including the Wuchang-Hanyang-Hankow industrial complex, and on the Yellow River to the north. Peiping radio said one million peasants & soldiers were fighting floods in the central area. . . . 150 persons were reported dead & 100 missing in floods in the Kazvin District of Iran July 31.[6] . . . Nepal reported 60 persons dead Aug. 1 due to floods centering in the Indian frontier area. . . . Deaths of 13 persons in floods in the Duan Valley of Hadhramaut, southern Arabia, were reported from Aden July 30.

Crime News

Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, 30, osteopath of Bay Village, O., was arrested on a charge of first degree murder July 30 for the fatal beating July 4 of his pregnant wife Marilyn, 31. His arrest followed admissions to Cleveland police by Susan Hayes, 24, hospital technician, that she had had intimacies with Sheppard in Los Angeles last March. Sheppard had said their relationship was casual.[7]

Mayor Elmer Reese of Phenix City, Ala. was arrested in Birmingham July 31 on charges that he neglected his duties by letting gambling operations continue in Phenix City after the murder of Albert Patterson, nominee for Atty. Gen. of Alabama. The state Democratic Executive Com. voided July 31 the entire slate of Phenix City officials nominated May 4 and indorsed a reform slate.[8]

City Councilman Vernon Donn Frederick, 30, of Scottsdale, Ariz. was found shot to death July 27 in his home. His neighbor & long-time friend, William E. Demand, 35, a photographer, was charged July 29 with the murder of Frederick. Demand had admitted an attack on Frederick 6 mo. previously due to suspicion that Frederick was dating his wife, Faye Munger Demand, 29. Mrs. Demand was drowned July 27 an hour after Frederick's body was found when her auto crashed into an irrigation canal.

Ronald Blumenthal, 18, a prep school student, was charged in Brookline, Mass. July 29 with the fatal strangling, beating & stabbing of Mrs. Ora Schonarth, 52, whom he allegedly killed on an impulse. . . . Montgomery Ward Thorne died of natural causes but the "unusual circumstances" of his death required further investigation, a coroner's jury in Chicago found July 29 after an inquest conducted over a 6-week period.[9] . . . Caryl Chessman, author of *Cell 2544, Death Row*, was granted a stay of execution July 29 (day before his scheduled execution) by Calif. Supreme Court Justice Jesse W. Carter to let the U.S. Supreme Court act on Chessman's petition for a writ of review.[10] . . . Lord Vivian, 48, British theatrical producer, was found shot & wounded in a cottage in Devizes, Eng. July 30. Mrs. Mary Wheeler, 40, was charged with the shooting, which she denied.

Joseph D. Nunan, 56, ex-U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue, was given a 5-yr. federal prison sentence & $15,000 fine in Brooklyn Aug. 2 for evasion of income taxes.[11] . . . Frederick O. Hammer, 46, was given a 5-yr. workhouse sentence & $1,000 fine in Wilmington, Del. Aug. 3 for carrying concealed weapons on June 28. He remained under indictment on assault charges for shooting & wounding his estranged wife, Andrea Luckenbach Hammer, at Delaware Park Race Track that day.[12]

Albert Cohen was absolved after a lie detector test in Indianapolis July 28 of charges that he was an accessory after the fact in the murder of Dorothy Poore, 18.[13] . . . Embezzlement indictments against ex-Pres. Royall Reynolds & cashier Bill Knight of the Merchants' Exchange bank in Clio, Ala. were voided on a technicality July 28 in Clayton, Ala.[14]

Accidents

7 children & 4 adults died July 31 when their auto struck a cliff & burst into flame near Whitesburg, Ky. The Natl. Safety Council in Chicago said it was the worst single-car tragedy in the Council's records. . . . 13 persons were killed & 23 injured when a plane crashed into a crowd July 29 at the Sea of Galilee in Israel. The plane narrowly missed Israeli Prime Min. Moshe Sharett, who was taking part in a ceremony commemorating the death of a parachutist.

Rockslide Alters Niagara Falls

185,000 tons of rock, dirt & rubble slipped from the top of Prospect Point at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and fell into the Niagara River gorge July 28. 200 ft. of the crestline of the American falls were dislodged, leaving a triangular chasm about 70 ft. deep.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dick Haymes' appeal of a deportation order was rejected in Hollywood Aug. 2 by Ralph Farb, Immigration Service special inquiry officer.[15] . . . **W. L. Moody 3d** was cut off with $1 by his multimillionaire father, the late W. L. Moody Jr., it was revealed when the financier's will was filed July 29 in Galveston, Tex.[16] . . . **Carl McGriff** of South Bend, Ind. was elected grand worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at the FOE convention in Chicago Aug. 1.

Married: Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R., Calif.), 57, a widower, & Mrs. Virginia Carlson, 35, widowed in World War II; Aug. 2, West Los Angeles. . . . TV comedian Steve Allen, 32, & TV actress Jayne Meadows, 29; July 31, Waterford, Conn. (2d for both).

Divorced: Barbara (Bobo) Sears Rockefeller, 37, from Winthrop Rockefeller, 42; decree granted Aug. 3 in Reno by Judge John S. Belford on grounds of "more than 4 years' separation." They were married Feb. 14, 1948, separated Oct. 27, 1949. She received $5,500,000 for herself & son Winthrop Paul, 5, and custody of the boy. Rockefeller was given rights to visit with the boy on alternate holidays & for half of summer vacations.[17]

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